









of another to be divided between many persons, has been divided according to the theoretical plan, for he has no experience of any divisions of this sort, and he has had extended experience of divisions in which various deductions in the shape of queues were the prominent features. In like manner it is very hard to make an arrangement by which one Chinese shall have charge of the food provision of others, in which, if close enquiry is made, it does not appear that those who receive the food suppose that the one who provides it is retaining a certain proportion for his own use. The dissatisfaction in such cases may possibly be wholly suppressed, but there is no reason to think that the suspicion is absent because it does not manifest itself upon the surface. Indeed it is only a foreigner who would raise the question at all, for the Chinese expect this state of things as surely as they reckon on friction in machinery, and with equal reason. If any matter is to be accomplished which requires consultation and adjustment, it does not do in China, as it might in any western land, to send a mere message to be delivered, at the home of the person concerned, to the effect that such and such terms could be arranged. The principal must go himself, and he must see the principal on the other side. If the latter should not be at home, the visit must be repeated until he is found, for otherwise no one would be sure that the matter had not been discussed in its transmission through other media. Accustomed as the Chinese are to being entrusted with all varieties of errands for their friends, as mentioned in the chapter on the employment of intermediaries, there are some errands, especially those concerning foreigners, which they do not wish to undertake. A Chinese teacher, in the writer's employ had been asked to find a servant whose services were no longer required, and mention to him that fact. He received the commission with a dejected air, and returned soon afterwards to say that he feared that it had been given to him in a temporary forgetfulness of the Chinese nature. The inevitable enigma of the person receiving the announcement would be, "why does this man bring me this word?" and no amount of explanation would ever have convinced the servant, his friends, his heirs, administrators or assigns, that that particular teacher was not in some way instrumental in upsetting the "rice bowl" of that servant.

Frequent references have been made to the social solidarity of the Chinese. In some kinds of cases, the whole family, or all seem to have their fingers in the particular pie belonging to some individual of the family. But into such affairs a person with a different surname is, if he be a wise person, careful not to intrude any of his fingers, lest they be burned. It is indeed a proverb that it is hard to give advice to one whose surname is different from one's own.

What does this fellow mean by mixing himself up in my affairs? He must have an object, and it is taken for granted that the object is not a good one. If this is true of those who are life-long neighbours and friends, how much more is it true of those who are outside, or, at least, have no special relation to the persons addressed. The character meaning "outside," as has already been elsewhere remarked, has in China a scope and a significance which can only be comprehended by degrees. The same kind of objection which is made to a foreigner, because he comes from an "outside" country, is made to a villager because he comes from an "outside" village. This is true with much greater emphasis if the outsider comes from one who knows where, and wants no one knows what. Who knows what drug this fellow has in his hand? Is it the inevitable enemy of the prudent Chinese, in regard to a fresh arrival. If a traveller happens to get astray and arrives at a village after dark, particularly if the hour is late, he will often find that no one will even come out of his house to give a simple direction. Under these circumstances the writer once wandered around for several hours, unable to get one of the many Chinese who were offered a reward for acting as a guide, even to listen to the proposal. It is not every form of civilisation which emphasises the duty of entertaining strangers. And even in lands where the theory is recognised, there will be many who will sympathise with the sturdy yeoman of Yorkshire, who observes to his friend, "I say, Bill, who is that chap yonder?" "Don't know him." "Well then leave 'art a brick at him." Many of the proverbs of Solomon in regard to caution toward strangers gain a new meaning after actual contact with Oriental, but the Chinese have carried their caution to a point which it would be hard to surpass. If a man has become insane and has strayed away from home, and his friends scour the country-side, hoping to hear something of him, they know very well that the chances of finding traces of him are slight. If he has been at a particular place, but has disappeared, the natural enquiry of his pursuers would be, "what did you do with him?" This might lead to trouble, so the safest way, and the one sure to be adopted if the enquirer is a stranger, is to assume total ignorance of the whole affair. In the case supposed, the enquiry is by a stranger, but the same thing will not seldom happen, as we have learned by experience, when a Chinese stranger tries to find a man who is well known. In a case of this sort, a stranger whose appearance indicated him to be a native of the adjacent province, inquired his way to the village of a man of whom he was in quest. But on arriving there he was disappointed to find that the whole village was unanimous in the affirmation that no such man was known there, and that he had never even been heard of. This wholesale falsehood was not concocted by any deliberate provision, for which there was no opportunity, but was simultaneously adopted by a whole village full of people, with the same unerring instinct which leads the prairie dog to dive into its hole when some unfamiliar object is sighted. In all instances of this kind, the slight variations of local dialect afford an infallible test of the general region from which one comes. It is hopeless for a man to claim to be a native of a district, the pronunciation of which differs by ever so little from his own, for his speech betrays him. Not only will a stranger find it hard to get a clue to the whereabouts of a man whose business with whom excites instantaneous and general suspicion, but the same thing may be true, as we have also had repeated occasion to know, in regard to a whole village. Not long ago the writer sent several Chinese to look up certain other Chinese who had been for a long time in a Foreign Hospital under treatment. Very few of them could be found at all. In one case a man who ventured to hold conversation with the strangers, gave his surname only, which was that of a large clan, but positively refused to reveal his name, or style. In another instance, a village of which the messengers were in search persistently retreated before them, like an *ignis fatuus*, and at last all traces of it disappeared, without its having been found at all. Yet once the strangers were probably within a mile or two of it, as in the case just referred to, the stranger who could not find the man for whom he was looking, proved to have been within ten rods of his dwelling at the time he was baffled. A conspicuous illustration of the instinctive recognition by the Chinese of the existence of their own mutual suspicion is found in the reluctance to be left alone in a room. If this should happen, a guest will not improbably exhibit a restless demeanor, and will perhaps stroll out into the passage, as if, as it were, "do not suspect me, I did not take your things as you see, I put them behind me." The same thing is sometimes observed when a self-respect-

ing Chinese calls upon a foreigner. Nothing is so certain to excite the most violent suspicion on the part of the Chinese, as the death of a person under circumstances which are in some respects peculiar. To this we may have occasion to refer in another connection. A typical example of this is the death of a married daughter. Although, as already mentioned, the parents are powerless to protect her while she lives, they are in some degree masters of the situation when she has died, if there is anything to which any suspicion can be made to attach itself. Her suicide is an occasion on which the girl's parents no longer adopt their proverbial position of holding down the head, but on the contrary hold their head erect, and virtually impose their own terms. The refusal to come to an understanding with the family of the girl under such circumstances would be punished by a long and vexatious lawsuit, the motive for which would be in the first instance revenge, but the main issue of which would eventually be the preservation of the "face" of the girl's family. There is an ancient saying in China, that when one is walking through an orchard where pears are grown, it is well not to adjust one's cap, and when passing through a melon patch, it is not the time to lace one's shoes. These sage aphorisms represent a generalised truth. In Chinese social life it is strictly necessary to walk softly, and one cannot be too careful. This is the "dread of giving offence," why the Chinese are so constitutionally reticent at times which seem to us so ill-chosen. They know, as we cannot, that the smallest spark may kindle a fire that shall sweep a thousand acres. In contemplating these multiplied phenomena, to which very imperfect justice has after all been done, we have often been reminded of an anecdote told, we believe, of Dr. Nott, once President of Union College in the State of New York. The old gentleman had had a flower garden laid out in the shape and handiwork of terraces of brilliant blooms, all testifying not less to the taste of the owner than to the skill of the gardener. On the very evening after its completion, however, a number of swine had effected their entrance to the garden, where for the whole night they had dispersed themselves to their own delight. In the morning, when the President came out to feast his eyes upon the work of his hands and brain, he was greeted with a spectacle of ruin of the most depressing description. Surveying the wreck of the flower beds and the brilliant parterres for some time in silence, he made at length this significant observation: "Well, you never can lay on dirt to suit a hog."—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

## Today's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "TANNADICE."

Captain Craig will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. [899]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "PARTHIA."

3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at NOON. To be followed by the S.S. "PORT FAIRY" on the 15th August and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 29th August. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00

To all Common Ports in Canada 275.00

To Liverpool 320.00

To London 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and names will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. [133]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 11, "CAMERON VILLAS," Peak Hill Road. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Koller Peak, Gas laid on.

NEW HOUSES on "BELLILIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road, expected to be ready by 1st August.

Apply to BELLILIOS & Co. [900]

## Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 18th July, 1889.

Under Distinguished Patronage, THE WANDERERS.

Assisted by Signor CATTANEO and other talented Professional and Amateur Gentlemen, will give a Special

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

For the benefit of the highly gifted vocalist and comedienne, Mrs. AUSTIN POWER.

Whose remarkable compass of voice and cultivated style have won for her golden opinions from Press and Public in all parts of the world.

The *Weekly Times* says of her:—"She has a pure soprano voice of sympathetic quality and astonishing compass, and has the gift—so rare—of executing a really perfect shake."

The Programme will include GEO. M. FOX'S delightful Anglo-Irish Comedy, "PRIDE OF KERRY."

(In which "the POWERS" will sustain their original characters, played by them over 500 times.)

Captain Vereker.....Mr. D. DURAND.

Squire Patrick O'Connor.....Mr. AUSTIN POWER.

Kate O'Hara (with songs).....Mrs. AUSTIN POWER.

"Killarney" (sic).....Mrs. AUSTIN POWER.

(The *Evening Mail* says:—"This is really a high class little comedy; rapidly written, well mounted, well dressed, well played, and without a touch of vulgarity.")

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

From Seats (Fans provided).....£2

Second Seats.....1

Third Seats.....0.50

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S. [882]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "PEKING."

Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M. instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. [881]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. [897]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 23rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. [898]

WANTED.

FOR THE *Hongkong Telegraph*, a competent SUB-EDITOR and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Journalistic experience a *fine qua non*.

Also, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The *Hongkong Telegraph*. [899]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT. A European is required for BORNEO in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter.

Apply with references by letter to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, The China Borneo Co., Ltd. [860]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desirous to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply

"BOOK-KEEPER," c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office. [879]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

THE future favorite resort of the community.

The future health resort of Hongkong.

Open air swimming bath.

Cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

Probable head quarters for Regattas.

No harbour dues.

Will be ready by next hot season.

See opinion of Dr. CANTLIF.

For full Prospectus and form of application for Shares apply to the Company's Offices of the Bankers, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

OFFICE, 2, D'AGUIAR STREET. [887]

## Intimations.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 270 Unalloyed Shares of \$50 each are offered for public subscription upon the following conditions:—

The Company shall be at liberty to refuse any application.

All applications to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$2, for each Share applied for, the amount on allotment being \$23, per Share.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. J. A. BARRETTO, at No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, and sent in not later than the 20th instant.

Applications to be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Secretary, and when sent in must be sealed and marked "Tender for Shares."

The Company has rented lots 496 and 497 from the Government for 6 months at \$27 per month, and the same are now being properly enclosed. They have also made arrangements by which they hope to have the place open for the amusement of the public generally in a very short time.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Solicitor for the Syndicate. [888]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 144 unalloyed shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1885 to 2030, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividends.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent into the Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened, and applications to be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money will be credited in reduction of the balance payable on his allotment.

The general principle will be followed of allotment pro rata to highest Tenders.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. [883]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

And notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.

2.—That the words "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. [877]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$100,000 by the issue of 7,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 each, and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly.

2.—That of the said 7,000 New Shares, 3,000 be offered to the Persons who, on the 14th day of August, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the Company, in the proportion of one New Share for each old Share held by them, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each of such registered Shareholders shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which such offer is to be accepted, and such acceptance shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Company and by the payment to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the sum of \$5 in respect of each new share applied for. The notice shall also state that if such offer be not accepted in manner aforesaid the same shall be deemed to be declined and all such shares (if any) as are declined, together with the remaining 4,000 shares, shall be offered to the Public (including shareholders) in such manner and at such times and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

3.—That Article No. VI Subsection 1 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the figures "30,000" the figures "50,000" and in lieu of the figures "3,000" the figures "10,000."

By Order of the Board, E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary. [847]

## Intimations.

NOW READY.

"THE 'CORNER' IN ROPES."

A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POITS V. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; Mr. W. BREWERS; the HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., Ltd.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

LOST.

A FOX TERRIER BITCH, answers to the name of "SPOT," anyone finding and returning the same to J. FRANCIS WEBBER, Stanley Street, will be rewarded if necessary. Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [139]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company, to remain open until midnight, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Comptroller who is in charge.

Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

SCALES OF CHARGES.

Day Services. Night Services. Small Launches. Large Launches. Small Launches. Large Launches.

For First Hour.....\$3.....\$4.....\$4.....\$4

For Second Hour.....\$2.....\$3.....\$3.....\$3

For Every Subsequent Hour.....\$1.....\$2.....\$2.....\$2

For Every Subsequent Hour.....\$1.....\$2.....\$2.....\$2

Rates for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, may be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON, Secretary. [895]

HONGKONG, 17th July, 1889.

VOLUNTEER MACHINE GUN CORPS.

THE organisation of this Corps by groups has been so far successful that sufficient men have been got together to man seven guns. As it is impossible for the Members of the Committee to personally canvass every member of the community, gentlemen who are desirous of joining the Corps but who have not yet been approached are earnestly requested to send in their names to the Undersigned without delay.

By Order, JNO. J. FRANCIS, Hon. Secretary. [892]

HONGKONG, 16th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the British Steamship "CARISBROOK" must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

MORRIS & RAY, Agents. [876]

HONGKONG, 13th July, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

500 YARDS.

WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 20th July, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. [158]

HONGKONG, 16th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road, East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.



